California Antibiogram Project: Aggregate Susceptibility Data of Selected Pathogens, 2010

Data shown as % susceptible	Cefepime	Oxacillin	Cefotaxime/ Ceftriaxone[1]	Ceftazidime	Imipernem/ Meropenem/ Doripenem[2]	Ciprofloxacin/ Levofloxacin	Clindamycin	Tetracycline/ Doxycycline/ Minocycline	Trimethoprim/ Sulfamethoxazole	Vancomycin	Rifampin	Gentamicin/ Tobramycin	Amikacin	Piperacillin/ Tazobactam
Acinetobacter baumannii **(n=1,649)**					51.3									
Escherichia coli[3,4] **(n=135,213)**			95.3[5]			82.4								
***Klebsiella* spp.**[6,7] **(n=24,611)**			94.7[8]		94.9									
Pseudomonas aeruginosa **(n=17,879)**	84.6				86.2	71.1						77.2	80.4	88.5
Staphylococcus aureus **(n=63,079)**		55.9					76.9	85.9	98.1		81.0			
***Enterococcus* spp.**[9] **(n=26,836)**										82.3				
Enterobacter cloacae[10] **(n=5,563)**	97.2			77.9	98.9	94.1								

[1] 20.3% of laboratories reported implementing the revised Clinical Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI) breakpoints for Cefotaxime and/or Ceftriaxone and *Enterobacteriaceae* as first described in M100-S20 (January 2010) and listed in current standard, M100-S21 (January 2011).
[2] 30.5% of laboratories reported implementing the revised CLSI breakpoints for Doripenem, Imipenem and/or Meropenem and *Enterobacteriaceae* as first described in M100-S20U (June 2010) and listed in current standard, M100-S21 (January 2011).
[3] 89.7% of laboratories used automatic broth dilution as the primary testing methodology for *Escherichia coli*.
[4] 81.4% of laboratories routinely perform phenotypic tests (eg. double-disk diffusion or other method) for extended-spectrum β-lactamase (ESBL) production on all *Escherichia coli* that are suspicious for ESBL production.
[5] 89.8% of laboratories provided data for *Escherichia coli* and included isolates that are classified as resistant to Cefotaxime and/or Ceftriaxone because of a positive ESBL test, regardless of minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC).
[6] 91.4% of laboratories used automatic broth dilution as the primary testing methodology for *Klebsiella* spp.
[7] 83.1% of laboratories routinely performed phenotypic tests (eg. double-disk diffusion or other method) for ESBL production on all *Klebsiella pneumonia* that are suspicious for ESBL production.
[8] 89.8% of laboratories provided data for *Klebsiella* spp. and included isolates that are classified as resistant to Cefotaxime and/or Ceftriaxone because of a positive ESBL test, regardless of MIC.
[9] 89.5% of laboratories used automatic broth dilution as the primary testing methodology for *Enterococcus* spp.
[10] 90.6% of laboratories used automatic broth dilution as the primary testing methodology for *Enterobacter cloacae*.